

DETERMINANT OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ABOUT PROVIDER INITIATED TESTING AND COUNSELING (PITC)

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Abstract

HIV transmission from HIV-infected mothers to their babies also tends to increase along with the increasing number of HIV positive women who are infected both from partners and due to risky behavior. The pregnant women who had PITC examination and the highest reported was in Public Health Center Gamping I and the lowest was in Depok II. Data obtained directly from Public Health Center Depok II Sleman Yogyakarta for the last 6 months from pregnant women who conducted a PITC examination of 119 people (7.7%) from 1,542 pregnant women. Many factors influence this condition. Therefore, research to identify factors that influence the perception of pregnant women is very necessary. This research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The population was 104 pregnant women. Samples were taken using accidental sampling with a sample size of 51 pregnant women. Data were analyzed using Univariate and Bivariate analysis with Chi Square test. The characteristics of pregnant women were mostly 20-35 years old, secondary education graduates, multiparous and unemployed. Most of them had good knowledge, experience, good needs, high motivation and negative perception. The knowledge, experience and motivation on pregnant women's have no in

Keywords : Pregnant women, PITC

1. INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in Indonesia is one of the main health problems and one of the infectious diseases that can affect maternal and child mortality. HIV transmission from HIV-infected mothers to their babies also tends to increase along with the increasing number of HIV positive women who are infected both from partners and due to risky behavior [1]. Based on data obtained from the 2016 Yogyakarta health profile, the Special Region of Yogyakarta ranks 9th as the Province with the most HIV-AIDS sufferers [2]. The highest number of HIV / AIDS sufferers is in Sleman Regency as many as 868 HIV cases and 352 AIDS cases. The most cases of HIV are found in the population of the age 20-29 years. The fewest cases of HIV are found in people over the age of 60 years. Even so, HIV/AIDS cases still found in infants aged less than 1 year. This shows that transmission HIV/AIDS from mother to baby still occurs in Yogyakarta [3]. The national HIV / AIDS control program encourages HIV testing by implementing voluntary HIV counseling and testing by developing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) in areas that need and train VCT counselors extensively and this service has been implemented since 2005 but coverage is not in line with expectations. The range of HIV testing and counseling services needs to be increased, to increase the number of people who know their HIV

status so that HIV positive people get early health services. These efforts are HIV counseling and testing services on the initiative of Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC) as well as strengthening voluntary HIV counseling and testing services (VCT). On Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC) testing and counseling, visitors to health services who might benefit from knowing their HIV status, are routinely offered to undergo HIV testing and counseling with the option-out approach [4]. Based on the data obtained from the Sleman District Health Office, the highest number of pregnant women who were examined by PITC and reported in the Health Service was in Gamping I Health Center and the lowest was Depok II Health Center. The awareness and knowledge of pregnant women is still low in carrying out HIV testing. In addition to medical efforts, mothers need psychological and social support from people around, especially families and the surrounding environment, including health workers in preventing HIV transmission from mother to child [5]. Perception is the interpretation of someone about the impression of censorship about their environment that will have a profound effect on their environment as a strong motivational factor [6].

2. METHODS

This research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The population was 104 pregnant women in Depok II Health Center. Samples were taken using accidental sampling with a sample size of 51 pregnant women. The type of data of this study are primary data collected by questionnaires that have been tested for content validity by two experts in the fields of midwifery and education. Univariate analysis was carried out to analyze each variable of the study descriptively by calculating the frequency distribution of the research variables, namely age, education, occupation, parity, knowledge, experience, needs and motivation of the mother regarding PITC. Bivariate analysis was used to determine internal factors that influenced the perception of pregnant women about PITC with the chi-square test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of Pregnant Women in Depok II Public Health Center in 2018

Characteristics of pregnant women	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
< 20 years old	1	2
20-35 years old	42	82,4
>35 years old	8	15,7
Level of Education		
Basic education	1	2
Middle education	29	56,9
Higher education	21	41,2
Parity		
Primiparous	23	45,1
Multiparous	26	51
Grandemultiparous	2	3,9

The results showed that most respondents aged 20-35 years (82.4%). The majority of mothers who visit the Depok II Public Health Center are in the age of healthy reproduction. The majority of mothers in this study had middle education (56.9%). A person's education will influence the knowledge and attitudes of the person. The education that is taken by someone causes a change in mindset and also how the person responds to something related to his health [7]. The majority of pregnant women are multiparous (51%). Thus, pregnant women with parity

have had experience getting HIV/AIDS examination counseling by health workers in previous pregnancies. This result is supported by research result which showed that the majority of pregnant women who take an HIV test in pregnancy are in the age group 25-34 years (47.06%), some mothers have graduated from high school (54.12%) and only 27.06% have completed tertiary education. The average respondent is pregnant with her first child (primiparous) [16].

The factors that influence the perception of pregnant women, most have received HIV / AIDS counseling from health workers (62,7%). In this study there are still pregnant women who have not received HIV/AIDS counseling from health workers (37,3%). Everyone has different experiences despite seeing the same object, this is influenced by the level of knowledge and education of a person, actor or factor in parties who have experience, object factors or targets perceived and factor situation where the experience was carried out. Age, level of education, work, personality and life experience also determine a person's experience [9].

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of respondents based on factors that influence the perception of pregnant women about PITC at Depok II Public Health Center in 2018

Factors that influence perception	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Experience		
Yes	32	62,7
No	19	37,3
Needs		
Well	38	74,5
Not good	13	25,5
Knowledge		
Well	36	70,6
Enough	11	21,6
Less	4	7,8
Motivation		
Very high	16	31,4
High	28	54,9
Is being	7	13,7
Perception		
Positive	23	45,1
Negative	28	54,9

Table 2 showed that as many as 74.5% of pregnant women wanted to be tested for HIV. The needs are a set of basic needs that are most pressing for satisfaction by individuals and if these physiological needs are not met or not satisfied then individuals will not be moved to act to satisfy other higher needs [10]. The respondents in this study were well-informed (70.6%). This is in line with the research which shows that as many as 54% of pregnant women at the Mantrijeron and Sleman Primary health care have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS [11]. The motivation of pregnant women in this study was high (54.9%). The factors that influence motivation are namely intrinsic factors (needs, expectations and interests) and extrinsic factors (family support, environment and media) [12]. This study showed that pregnant women at Depok II primary health care had a negative perception of PITC (54,9%). One possibility is the eastern culture that makes respondents feel embarrassed or not open to assessing the possibility of her testing HIV and AIDS. There is a high level of knowledge, but it is accompanied by perceptions and self-confidence that he is not risky, knowledge becomes meaningless. Again, this belief is certainly formed time, and serious efforts must be made with involve families, especially husbands and the environment, so that pregnant women believe that HIV testing is

very necessary in terms of opening a mother's health status pregnant who will then affect health and the future of the baby born.

Table.3 Chi Square Analysis of Experience, Needs, Knowledge and Motivation variables on the perceptions of pregnant women in Depok II Public Health Center in 2018

Variable	Perception						<i>p-value</i>
	Positive		Negative		Total		
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	
Experience							
Yes	17	53,1	15	46,9	32	100	0,135
No	6	31,6	13	68,4	19	100	
Needs							
Well	21	55,3	17	44,7	38	100	0,013
Not Good	2	15,4	11	84,6	13	100	
Knowledge							
Well	16	44,4	20	55,6	36	100	1,000
Enough	7	46,7	8	53,3	15	100	
Motivation							
High	21	47,7	23	52,3	44	100	0,436
Is being	2	28,6	5	71,4	7	100	

The results showed no influence between factors of experience, knowledge and motivation. These results are not in accordance with statement that experience prepares someone to look for people, things and symptoms that might be similar to his personal experience where someone who has a bad experience might select for a certain type of perception [13]. Whereas according to statement that a person's negative perception or attitude towards PITC is influenced by a negative stigma that is influenced by the negative stigma that develops in the community. HIV is seen as an infectious disease where the sufferer is considered frightening. Therefore, they assume that if they do an examination, they will be labeled by someone around them who has a positive history of AIDS. Even though according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health that counseling activities that aim to reduce the stigma of society about HIV / AIDS by providing psychological support, information, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, preventing HIV transmission, promoting responsible behavior change, ARV treatment and ensuring solving various problems related to HIV/AIDS [14]. The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward that needs are one of the internal factors that influence perception [9]. The results of this study are supported by previous research that there is a relationship between perceptions health needs by utilizing PITC services. The needs for a medical test is a set of basic needs that are most pressing for satisfaction by an individual and if these physiological needs are not met or not satisfied then the individual will not be moved to act satisfying other higher needs. This is what causes pregnant women who have good needs or desires to get HIV test [15].

4. CONCLUSION

The determinant of the perception of pregnant women about PITC in Depok II Public Health Center is the needs of pregnant women.

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